it is easy for one who has studied the matter to tell approximately to what family the form belongs, even when it is not specifically known. Chrysalids are in most cases obscure in coloring, though a few are quite brilliant, and, as in the case of the common milk-weed butterfly *(Anosia plexippus),* ornamented with golden-hued spots. The chrysalids of the *Nymphalidce,* one of the largest

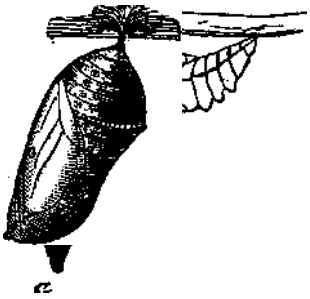

FIG. 24.—Chrysalis of Anosia plexippus. final form (Riley).

FIG. 25.—Chrysalis of *Papilio philenor: a,* front view; *b,* side view, showing manner in which it is held in place by trie girdle of silk (Riley).

groups of butterflies, are all suspended. The chrysalids of the *Papilionidce,* or swallowtail butterflies, are held in place by girdles, and generally are bifurcate or cleft at the upper end (Fig. 25), and are greenish or wood-brown in color.

A study of the structure of all chrysalids shows that within them there is contained the immature butterfly. The segments of the body are ensheathed in the corresponding segments of the chrysalis, and soldered over these segments are ensheathing plates of chitinous matter under which are the wings of the butterfly, as well as all the other organs necessary to its existence in the airy realm upon which it enters after emergence from the chrysalis. The practised eye of the observer is soon able to distinguish the location of the

FIG. 36.—*Puris protodice: a,* caterpillar; *b,* chrysalis.

various parts of the butterfly in the chrysalis, and when the time for escape